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ever, has to be modified by the statistics as to membership. A church now averages 302 communicants while in 1840 the average was 240. In 1840 only one church out of eight had a seating capacity of 700 or over; now 17 out of 35 are thus equipped.

"The truth can be reached more accurately by a comparison of Evangelical communicants. Fifty years ago there was one to every 5.32 persons, now one to every 5.35, almost identically the same." The church capacity appears to be 53 per cent of the population.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS.

Third Annual Report of the Factory Inspectors of the State of New York, for the year ending December 1, 1888. Albany, 1889. Pp. 461.

In addition to the reports of inspections, this contains a tabulated list of more than 600 accidents to employees occurring in industrial establishments in New York during 1888. The cause of the accident as given by the manufacturers, and the extent of the injury, is stated. In the Appendix is published the inspection laws not only of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, but also of England, France, Germany, and the Province of Ontario. The report of the second annual convention of the National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America is appended.

Report of the Massachusetts District Police for the year ending December 31, 1889, including the inspection department and the detective department. Boston, 1890. Pp. 464.

This is the eleventh annual report of Rufus R. Wade, Chief of District Police. The operations of the District Police in Massachusetts cover a wide range. The force comprises 33 men, of whom 20 are detailed for the inspection department, and 12 for detective work. The inspection work during the past year related particularly to elevators, child labor in factories, fire escapes, and sanitation and ventilation in public buildings and school houses. It is estimated that about eighty per cent of children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, formerly found in manufacturing establishments, are now regularly at school. The report in regard to condition and proper

sanitation of school houses is special and complete ; it covers about half the volume. Many plates and diagrams of various systems of ventilation are inserted. In the summary of inspection work it appears that 2,425 manufacturing, mercantile, and public buildings, hotels, tenement and apartment houses were inspected in 1889. Changes were ordered in 1,547 cases.

The Chief of District Police by law also receives all liquors forfeited in the several towns of the state. One table shows the number of seizures, and the amount in gallons of malt and spirituous liquor. The average returns per seizure does not vary much during the successive years.

Annual (Fourth) Report of the State Board of Arbitration for the Year 1889. Boston, 1890. Pp. 68.

This contains reports of twenty-six of the more important cases in which the Massachusetts Board acted in 1889. It is estimated that the yearly earnings of the operatives directly involved in the controversies dealt with by the Board were \$3,684,000, and that the total yearly earnings in all departments of the factories involved amount to \$10,162,000.

MINOR NOTICES.

Third Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. December 1, 1889. Washington, 1889. Pp. 463.

The report contains little statistical material, as this is now made a part of the annual report of the statistician, published separately. Among the appendixes are the following :—

Railway methods of keeping freight accounts.

Statement of Canadian railways.

Federal regulation of safety appliances.

Relations existing between railway corporations and employees.

Railroads in foreign countries.

There is also published the result of an inquiry in regard to railway consolidation, and the adoption of weaker lines by stronger ones. It is shown that this tendency of capital aggregation is not due to the operations of the interstate commerce act. It is also shown that the proportion of combinations was greater before than after the act.